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2004 年度 KUIS-CLS

言語学コロキウム・レクチャー報告

神田外語大学言語科学研究センター (KUIS-CLS) 主催の言語学コロキウム (4 回) および、早期英語教育コロキウム (1 回) が以下のような日程、内容で開催されました。

第 1 回 コロキウム

講演者: **Mana Kobuchi Philip** 氏 (Utrecht Institute of Linguistics /
OTS, Utrecht University, 客員研究員)

演 題: **Distributivity and the Japanese Floating Numeral Quantifier**

日 時: 5 月 26 日 (水) 18:30~20:00

場 所: 神田外語大学 3 号館 304 教室

要 旨

My dissertation proposes a semantic analysis of Japanese numeral quantifiers that contain classifiers such as *nin* and *hon* within the framework of generative grammar and generalized quantifier theory. The focus of the investigation is the observation that the Japanese sentence with a floating numeral quantifier generally only gives rise to a distributive reading, while that with a DP-internal numeral quantifier may be interpreted nondistributively as well as distributively.

The numeral quantifier is an expression consisting of a numeral and a classifier and occurs either in a DP-internal position or in a floating position. On the basis of the observation that the classifier is semantically significant, it is proposed that the classifier functions as a restrictive domain of quantification for the numeral. However, syntactically the DP-internal numeral quantifier and the floating numeral quantifier differ in that the former combines with an NP, while the latter combines with a predicate. Accordingly, it is proposed that in DP-internal numeral quantification, the nuclear scope of the numeral is the NP, while in the case of floating numeral quantification it is the predicate.

Under this analysis, the Japanese classifier denotes a set of only atomic individuals, a logical requirement for it to function as the restrictive domain of quantification for the numeral. These atoms may be either individual objects or individual events, as determined by the lexical specification of each classifier.

In the case of floating numeral quantification, an obligatory distributive reading follows directly from the numeral quantifier's

immediate composition with the predicate, given the denotation of the classifier. In the DP-internal numeral quantification, the ambiguity follows from the fact that a plural term is generated, in which case the mechanisms yielding collective and cover readings are always optionally applicable. These mechanisms are restricted to the nominal domain, however, and therefore cannot apply in the case of floating numeral quantification.

The proposed semantic analysis offers a unified account of Japanese DP-internal and floating numeral quantification, both with classifiers that denote sets of atomic objects and classifiers that denote sets of atomic events.

第2回 コロキアム

講演者：富岡 諭 氏 (University of Delaware, Assistant Professor)

演 題：Pragmatics of LF Intervention Effects: *Wh*-interrogatives in Japanese and Korean

日 時：6月12日（土）15:00~17:00

場 所：神田外語大学 3号館 202 教室

要 旨

In this presentation, I will argue that information structure is responsible for what has come to be known as an LF Intervention effect, which surfaces when a *Wh*-phrase is c-commanded by a quantificational expression at S-structure. The effect is overcome if the offending quantifier is scrambled over the *Wh*. The shortcomings of the previous analyses of this phenomenon include (i) the subtlety/variability of judgements among native speakers, (ii) the seeming lack of a way to discriminate possible interveners from non-interveners, (iii) the disappearance/significant improvement in embedded contexts, and (iv) disparity among the potential interveners; NPIs induce stronger effects than the other interveners.

In *Wh*-interrogatives, the *Wh*-phrases are focused, and the non-*Wh* portions must belong to the background or given. With the framework of *Information Packaging* of Vallduví (1995), I argue that Intervention effects show up when the interveners fail to be included in the background. The starting point of my analysis is the observation that the possible interveners cannot be marked with the topic marker *wa/nun*. This means that those expressions do not have an option to become a part of the background by virtue of

being topics. The role of scrambling in eliminating Intervention effects is to put the interveners in the phonologically reduced portions, which helps the interveners be confined within the background. It has also been noted in the past that nominative subjects tend to be interpreted as (a part) of focus/new information when they could have been marked with the topic marker, and that such an effect disappears in embedded contexts where the topic marking is much more restricted. My analysis relies on this observation for the disappearance/significant improvement of Intervention effects with embedding. Since our judgments on LF intervention effects depends on how accommodating we are in dealing with less-than-perfect information structure, it is not surprising to find a certain degree of variability and fragility. However, the fact remains that for all speakers, NPIs are the strongest interveners (this being the reason why they are most commonly used in the previous studies). I suggest, following Hirotani's forthcoming UMass dissertation, that NPIs have an extra phonological phrasing restriction which provides that they be in the same phonological domain (a major or an intermediate phrase) as their licensors (= negation).

第3回 コロキアム

講演者：宮川 繁 氏（マサチューセッツ工科大学言語哲学科教授）

演 題：EPP and Semantically Vacuous Scrambling

日 時：7月17日（土）15:00~17:00

場 所：神田外語大学 2号館 202教室

要 旨：

Saito (1989) gave evidence that radical reconstruction applies to scrambling in Japanese. The assumption behind this operation is that scrambling is semantically vacuous. In this paper I will give evidence against radical reconstruction. The evidence consists of grammatical sentences that radical reconstruction incorrectly predicts as Condition C violations. Given this data, there is a question as to whether radical reconstruction exists at all. Another way to ask this question is, is there scrambling at PF? I will, in fact, show that there is PF scrambling, thus Saito's original discovery is upheld despite the evidence I give against it. But what we will see is that this PF scrambling occurs in an extremely narrow domain that involves illicit movement - illicit because it

ignores UG conditions on movement. Although PF scrambling apparently does exist, it occurs in this very limited and somewhat marginal domain. It is not widely prevalent as originally thought by Saito and also by more recent work by Sauerland and Elbourne (2002). Virtually all instances of scrambling occur in narrow syntax, where it has an effect on the outcome of the movement.

尚、本コロキウムに先立ち、宮川先生には以下の2つのレクチャーをして頂いた。

6月30日（水）18:30~20:00

A lecture on Alexiadou and Anagnostopoulou (1998). Parametrizing word order, V-movement, and EPP-checking. *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 16, 491-539

7月14日（水）18:30~20:00

A lecture on the first two chapters of Merchant (2001). *The Syntax of Silence: Sluicing, Islands, and the Theory of Ellipsis*, Oxford University Press

第4回 コロキウム

講演者：高橋 将一 氏 (マサチューセッツ工科大学大学院言語哲学科)

演 題：Morphosyntax of Movement Dependencies in Haitian Creol

日 時：11 月 18 日（木） 15:30~17:00

場 所：神田外語大学 3 号館 108 教室

要 旨

In Haitian Creole, the lexical item “ki” shows up when a subject, but not an object undergoes operator movement in *wh*-questions, cleft and relative clauses. We argue that “ki” is a phonological reflex of agreement between a complementizer and a *wh*-phrase. More specifically, the complementizer is spelled out as “ki” if all its features are checked off by a single goal. We show that this is accomplished only when the operator is a subject. Our claim is that the subject-object asymmetry in the distribution of “ki” results from the locality of Agree.

(The research to be presented has been developed in collaboration with Martina Gracanin at MIT.)

早期英語教育コロキウム

講演者：パトラー後藤裕子 氏（ペンシルバニア大学）

演 題：東アジアの視点から小学校英語を考える

日 時：2月12日（土）14:00~16:00

場 所：神田外語大学 4 号館 101 教室

要 旨

現在、日本の小学校での外国語活動は大きな転換期を迎えています。すでに小学校で外国語としての英語教育を導入している他のアジア諸国の取り組みを検討することは、日本の今後の英語教育のありかたを考える上で重要なことです。今回のコロキウムでは、講師のパトラー氏が過去3年にわたって行ってきた韓国・台湾での授業観察や、研修プログラムの調査、教師・教育行政各位への聞き取り調査、教師や保護者へのアンケート調査、アセスメント等の実験研究結果や、韓国・台湾の研究者による研究結果をもとに、韓国・台湾の小学校での現時点での英語教育の状況を紹介し、小学校英語教育のいくつかの課題（目的と内容、教授法、教師、効果など）に関して考察を行います。

神田外語大学大学院言語科学研究科

理論言語学レクチャーシリーズ

本レクチャーシリーズでは、3人の講師が、大筋で「ミニマリスト・プログラムと日本語統語論」をテーマに講義することになりますが、各レクチャーの内容やフォーマットは、各講師の研究興味、講義方針などにより異なります。また、これは「レクチャー」と位置づけておりますので、基本的には各講師の研究発表というより、各講師による大学院レベルの講義とお考え下さい。統語論（特に、生成統語理論の原理とパラメーター及びミニマリスト・プログラム）の基本はご存じであることを想定した講義となります。

（スケジュールと内容）

講演者：桑原 和生 氏（神田外語大学）

演 題：V-to-I Movement in Japanese and Related Issues

日 時：9月22日（水）

要 旨

日本語の動詞と時制辞の結合を捉える方法には、主に(i) 顕在的統語部門で適用する V-to-I 移動、(ii) PFで適用する形態融合の2つがある。(i)の根拠としては、Koizumi (1995)で、分裂文、等位接続文に関する事実が議論されている。また、(ii)の説では、(i)の説の根拠とされてきた言語現象が別の観点から捉え直されている (Takano (2002), Fukui and Sakai (2003) など)。(i),(ii)の分析は、動詞と時制辞がどのように結合されるのかという問題に加えて、日本語には素性照合を伴う移動現象が存在するか否かという問題とも関連している。(i),(ii) の分析を支持する議論を吟味し、(i)の根拠となっている分裂文などの分析の幾つかを検討する。

演 題：**Some Aspects of Interrogative Sentences in Japanese**

日 時：(1) 10月6日 (水) (2) 10月13日 (水)

要 旨：

日本語の疑問文は、文末の「カ」によって表されるが、「カ」の他に「ノ」で終わる疑問文もある。通常、疑問文の文末に現れる「ノ」は、疑問の終助詞「カ」の変異形と考えられがちだが、「カ」で終わる疑問文と「ノ」で終わる疑問文には異なる特徴が観察される (Kuno (1980))。また、文末に「カ」も「ノ」も現れない疑問文もある。このような文末形の異なる疑問文の特徴を詳しく調べてみると、それぞれ異なる統語的特徴を示すことが分かる。文末形の異なる疑問文の諸特徴を題材に、疑問の焦点について考える。

講演者：**Roger Martin** 氏 (横浜国立大学)

演 題：**Current Issues in Minimalist Syntax: Movement and Chains**

日 時：(1) 11月6日 (土) (2) 11月20日 (土)

(3) 12月4日 (土) (4) 12月11日 (土)

要 旨：

This lecture series will focus on current research in the minimalist program dealing with a variety of issues surrounding the general phenomenon of movement. Topics covered will include the technical instantiation of movement, its “driving force” (including the nature of the EPP), the types of locality that must be obeyed, and the nature of the objects (chains) resulting from movement (including the questions whether chains are “real” or not or whether

there is a difference between A-movement and A'-movement with respect to chain formation). Some of the empirical issues we will consider are scope and binding reconstruction effects and obligatory and non-obligatory control.

As a very general outline (subject to change), we will start by looking at the basic architecture and framework sketched by Chomsky in his recent papers (2000, 2001, 2004). We will then discuss papers by Martin (1999) and Epstein and Seely (1999) about the nature of the EPP, and papers by Lasnik (1999) and Hornstein (1998), where the existence of chain is denied (or partially denied). Next, we will survey the "control as movement" proposal of Hornstein (1999) and various rebuttals/replies as well as replies to the replies. Finally, we will examine some recent, as well as currently in progress, proposals by Martin and Uriagereka regarding the nature of movement and chains.

This lecture series will be conducted more like a mini-seminar or course. I will not make much attempt to have each lecture "self-contained" in terms of the topic/content. If we run out of time in the middle of discussing some example, I will start the following lecture by picking up the discussion where it was left off. At the same time, you are welcome even if you cannot attend all four lectures. Also, please note that the lectures will be geared for graduate students who I assume have a strong interest, but not rigorous training, in minimalist syntactic theory. Thus the focus will be more on providing an introductory sketch of the overall landscape rather than on my own research. Finally, lectures will be in English, but I am willing to (try my best to) address any questions and discussion in Japanese.

講演者：石居 康男 氏（神田外語大学）

演 題：Formal Properties of Japanese: Scope and Dependency

日 時：(1) 11月10日（水）(2) 12月1日（水）(3) 12月15日（水）

要 旨：

日本語において c 統御という統語的關係が純粹に働いていると 考えられる現象は本当にあるのか、あるとすればそれはどのような 現象か、という問題を「照応關係」と「スコープ關係」に焦点をあてて再考する。合わせて、「經驗科学としての生成文法」における反証可能性ならびに資料の反復可能性の問題を考え、生成文法に基づく日本語研究の現状を問う。